

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

BRITISH OPERATIONS IN 1917.

DESPATCH BY SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

London, Jan. 8.

The *Gazette* contains a Despatch from Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, of 26,000 words, covering the operations in 1917, excepting at Cambrai.

EARLY PLANS MODIFIED.

Sir Douglas Haig explains that the conference of the Military Heads of the Allies, in November 1916, arranged a plan for last year comprising offensive on all fronts. The British offensive in April was to be preparatory for a more decisive and subsequent French operation by the French, in the latter stages of which the British were to co-operate, but the events in Russia and the fact that the French offensive in Champagne met with a very obstinate resistance, necessarily modified the plan.

THE BATTLE OF ARRAS.

The Despatch emphasises that the conference of the Military Heads of the Allies, in November 1916, arranged a plan for last year comprising offensive on all fronts. The British offensive in April was to be preparatory for a more decisive and subsequent French operation by the French, in the latter stages of which the British were to co-operate, but the events in Russia and the fact that the French offensive in Champagne met with a very obstinate resistance, necessarily modified the plan.

THE SUBMERINE WAR.

Speaking of the unprecedented magnitude of the submarine warfare at Messines, Sir Douglas Haig mentions that it was known that the enemy was diving a gallery which would ultimately cut into a gallery leading to our mines, but by careful listening it was judged that if our offensive began on the date arranged, the enemy's gallery would just fail to reach us. This proved correct.

A PRACTICALLY BEATEN ENEMY.

The Field-Marshal points out that the enemy did his utmost to prevent our advance in Flanders, using up no fewer than seventy-eight Divisions in this effort. Nevertheless, it was the immense natural difficulties, accentuated by abnormally wet weather, rather than the magnitude of the enemy's resistance which prevented the complete capture of Passchendaele ridge. Time after time the rain forced lulls, enabling a "practically beaten enemy" to reorganise and bring up reinforcements behind the sea of mud constituting his main protection.

Sir Douglas Haig emphasises that owing to the necessity for taking over an additional line from the French we were very definitely handicapped in the Battle of Arras.

This handicap was subsequently increased by the difficulty of obtaining adequate drafts a sufficiently long time before the Divisions participated in the battles; to enable the drafts to be assimilated into Divisions and the Divisions to be trained.

"The general conditions of the struggle in 1917 were very different from those contemplated by the aforementioned Allied Conference and the great, general and simultaneous offensives then agreed upon, did not materialise. The events in Russia enabled the Germans to bring 40 fresh Divisions from the Russian to the Western Front, and this and the events in Italy, imposed a far heavier task on the British and the French than was anticipated. However, the British Armies maintained vigorous and continuous offensives from April to November, except at short intervals due to the weather or to complete preparations.

THE ULTIMATE DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY'S FORCES.

"It was the longest and most successfully sustained offensive of the war yielding 59,000 prisoners, nearly 400 guns and 2,000 machine-guns. The Germans, without recognising the possibilities which opened up by the capture of the enemy's lines, continued to fight on the defensive.

thereas, there is every reason to be satisfied with the results achieved. The additional strength which the enemy obtained or may obtain from the events in Russia and Italy, has already been largely discounted and the ultimate destruction of the enemy's forces is brought appreciably nearer."

In the operations at Arras, Messines, Lens and Ypres, 131 German Divisions were defeated by less than half that number of British Divisions.

A TRIBUTE TO THE ARTILLERY.

In paying a tribute to the artillery, Sir Douglas Haig points out that in the Battle of Ypres, the batteries operated, practically unprotected, month after month, under a continuous bombardment of gas and high explosives. He says that instances could be multiplied when the signal from the infantry for urgent artillery support and the warning that gas was coming were received simultaneously, the gunners discarded their masks and obeyed the infantry's call, with a full knowledge of the consequences.

THE FLYING CORPS.

With regard to the Flying Corps, Sir Douglas Haig mentions that long-distance raiding has become a recognised part of the preparations for an infantry attack and the bombing of aerodromes behind the enemy lines was intensified. In several cases the enemy was thus compelled to abandon particular aerodromes.

REPRISAL RAIDS ON GERMAN TOWNS.

Reprisal raids on German towns were carried out whenever the weather permitted. Sir Douglas Haig emphasises, however, that the enemy does not show signs of relaxing his aerial efforts, and therefore lays stress on the need for a liberal supply of efficient machines.

He also mentions that carrier pigeons have proved extremely valuable in conveying information from units to Headquarters.

THE USE OF GAS.

The Despatch shows that the British are increasingly using gas, which is almost nightly discharged along the entire front.

A TRIBUTE TO THE NAVY.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Despatch reviewing the operations, pays a tribute to the Navy. Sir Douglas Haig says: "The debt the Army owes the Navy grows ever greater, and it is deeply realised by the British Armies in France. As the result of the Navy's unceasing vigilance, the enemy's hope that unrestricted submarine warfare would hamper our operations in France and Flanders has been signally disappointed. The immense quantities of ammunition and material required by the Army, and large numbers of men, continue to reach us with unfailing regularity."

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

MR. HUGHES' CABINET RESIGNS.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 8. Mr. Hughes' Cabinet has resigned. Mr. Tudor, the Opposition Whip, has been summoned.

THE MEAT SUPPLY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 8. The provincial butchers have been licensed to buy only half as much as they purchased in October. The surpluses will be sent to London.

AMERICA AND COAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8. The Fuel Administrator recommends that coal should only be exported for war purposes and in exchange for those commodities needed by the United States.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 8. Silver is quoted at 43s. The Market is steady.

CURE FOR COUGH.

WHEN you have a troublesome cough, it does not mean that you have consumption or that you are going to have it, but it does mean that your lungs are threatened, and it is just as well to be on the safe side and take a course of treatment. The Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only one that is safe and effective.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

BRITISH ARTILLERY AND AIRCRAFT SUCCESSES.

London, Jan. 8.

A British official message from the Italian Front reports:—Our artillery has had several successes during the past week, and the success in the air was well maintained.

We destroyed eight machines and drove down two others. One of our machines was lost. We carried out several successful raids on aerodromes.

There was much snow yesterday. One of our machines was lost.

We carried out several successful raids on aerodromes.

There was much snow yesterday. One of our machines was lost.

GERMAN REPORT.

London, Jan. 8.

A German official message states: There was violent enemy surprise artillery activity throughout the day, at Monte Asolone and to the north of Vidore.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH CAPTURES IN 1917.

114,544 PRISONERS.

London, Jan. 7.

The War Office has issued the following statement of British captures in 1917:—

Prisoners.	Guns.
Western Theatre.....73,131.....531	
In Palestine.....17,646.....108	
In Mesopotamia.....15,944.....124	
In East Africa.....6,728.....18	
In Salonika.....1,095.....—	
Total 114,544.....781	

The British losses on the Western Front were approximately 27,200 prisoners and 166 guns; in Palestine 610 prisoners; Mesopotamia 267; East Africa 100 and Salonika 302, making a total of 28,379 prisoners and 166 guns.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

RAIDING ARTILLERY AND AERIAL ACTIVITY.

London, Jan. 7.

We repulsed a raid south-eastward of Ypres.

Hostile artillery was active at Passchendaele.

Our aeroplanes, on Sunday, machine-gunned troops, transports and other targets, firing 12,000 rounds. They also dropped three tons of bombs on different objectives.

We brought down six and drove down two machines.

Two officers are missing.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL ANGLO-FRENCH BOMBARDMENT.

London, Jan. 7.

An Italian official communiqué states: The British and French batteries repeatedly shelled positions and the rear areas between Vidore and Ponte—della-Francia achieving excellent results. The British patrols forced the river at some points.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

EXTENSION OF BRITISH MINEFIELDS.

London, Jan. 7.

Lloyd's Registry announces that two new British minifields for the protection of merchantmen against submarines have been laid, covering practically the whole sea area between the Belgian coast and Dover and Folkestone.

The British mine area off the coast of Jutland and the German seaboard has also been enlarged.

AIR RAIDS ON ENEMY TOWNS.

LARGE FLYING CAMP DAMAGED.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 8.

A telegram from Karlsruhe, dated the 4th inst., reports Allied air attacks on Mannheim, Rastatt and Freiburg. The *Telegraph* states that the big new flying camp on the Oostacker-Gracht-Lokern-Antwerp line has been greatly damaged in the aerial attacks.

MR. ROCKFELLER'S MUNIFICENCE.

GIFT OF \$5,500,000.

New York, Jan. 8.

Mr. Rockefeller has given \$5,500,000 to the Rockefeller Foundation to meet the increasing expenditure for war work.

Mr. Rockefeller's contributions to the Foundation now total \$130,000,000.

NATIONAL WAR BONDS SUBSCRIPTIONS.

A RECORD WEEK.

London, Jan. 7.

Last week's subscriptions to the National War Bonds through the banks amounted to nearly £24,000,000, a record for a week.

So far, over £211,000,000 has been subscribed through the banks and over £1,000,000,000 through the Post Office.

Up to December 31st, 1917, over £17,000,000 was raised by the sale of War Savings Certificates.

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

It is a fact that the British Army has won more battles than any other army in the world.

It is a fact that the British Army has won more battles than any other army in the world.

It is a fact that the British Army has won more battles than any other army in the world.

It is a fact that the British Army has won more battles than any other army in the world.

It is a fact that the British Army has won more battles than any other army in the world.

It is a fact that the British Army has won more battles than any other army in the world.

HIGH COMMISSIONER TO U.S.A.

LORD READING APPOINTED.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

It is understood that Lord Reading has been appointed British High Commissioner to the United States and will also take charge of the British War Mission at New York and Washington. Lord Northcliffe is remaining the head of the British Mission to the United States in London.

The appointments of Lord Reading and Northcliffe are officially confirmed.

LORD NORTHCLIFFES COMMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Lord Northcliffe, interviewed in connection with Lord Reading's appointment, emphasised the tremendousness of the task of representing all the British interests in the United States at a time when the interdependence of each other's war efforts had assumed such a vast scale. He was of opinion that Lord Reading would be given full authority to act on his own initiative, as was the case during his former visit. He would possess the good-will of the people and the Government of the United States. Our combined establishments at Washington had grown so much that they would now make a most creditable showing in Whitehall.

SIR C. SPRING RICE LEAVES WASHINGTON.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

It is officially announced that Sir Cecil Spring Rice is departing from Washington on leave.

Lord Reading's appointment as High Commissioner will have the character of Ambassador on Special Mission, with full authority over all British Missions in the United States.

CALCUTTA GOLF CLUB EXPELS ENEMY SUBJECTS.

Since Germany three-and-a-half years ago proved—and has emphasised on numerous occasions since, to-day, for instance, we hear of them advancing to the attack in Italy with Italian women and the Italian forces—that she cannot conduct war as a civilised nation and preferred to out-rival the Huns of old in the outrages her soldiery could perpetrate, clubs all over the world have discussed the question of expelling their German and Austrian members.

The Royal Calcutta Golf Club has now taken definite action. At a meeting held last week a new Article of Association was adopted laying it down that "no subject of Germany or Austria-Hungary shall be eligible for membership of the Royal Calcutta Golf Club."

It will be noticed that the disability does not apply only for the duration of the war, but in the ordinary course of events, when peace is declared, empty between the belligerents would die. As Sir Archibald Birkmyre pointed out in Calcutta, this will not be possible with the Germans. Their horrible outrages that an aggressive nation has committed on land and sea—and are now repeating in Italy—place our foes outside the pale of human forgiveness. Their acts are not the extravagant impulses of battle lust. They are the result of a cold and calculated programme.

Before the war, the German War Manual declared that the line of action German soldiers should adopt. "A war," says the Manual, "conducted with energy cannot be confined to attacking the combatants of the enemy and their fortifications. It must also include the destruction of the whole of its intellectual and material resources."

For three-and-a-half years Germany has bloodily sustained this dictum and the "protest" sentiment that has been the heart of all of us. Meanwhile the Royal Calcutta Golf Club has resolved to prepare for any contingencies in the future.

Another Article adopted at the same meeting provides that "the membership of the permanent member who is a subject of a foreign State shall be terminated if it is declared a subject of a foreign State."

It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State.

It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State.

It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State.

It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State.

It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State.

It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State.

It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State.

It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State.

It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State.

It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State.

It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State.

It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State.

It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State.

It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State.

It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State.

It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State.

It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State.

It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State.

It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State.

It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State.

It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State.

It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State.

It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State.

It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State.

It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State.

It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State.

It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State.

It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State.

It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State.

It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State.

It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State.

It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State. It is a subject of a foreign State.

COMMUNAL COOKING.

CHANCE FOR ENTERPRISING WOMEN.

How long shall we have to wait before communal cooking becomes common in every class of society? asks a writer in a London paper; and he, or the goes on to say:—

The need of some system of catering on these lines constitutes the felt want of the moment.

In residential neighbourhoods in every town, in every village throughout the length and breadth of the land, there is an opening for supply kitchens worked on really practical business lines, where well-cooked food of the plain and wholesome variety could be bought at reasonable prices, and ready to serve, or merely requiring to be heated up.

Not only would such a system materially help to solve the servant difficulty, but it would ensure an enormous saving in coal, in labour in time and money—to say nothing of lessening the waste of food that is so lamentable a scandal in hundreds of homes to-day. While at the same time it would set free numbers of women war workers who, according to Sir Auckland Geddes, are needed for National Service at the present moment.

It is the recent call for cooks and domestic staffs which has made this matter an urgent necessity; for there is not the slightest doubt that this appeal for women workers will entail the forced curtailment of a great many domestic staffs and render the shrinkage of the supply a serious matter in the immediate future.

Still, retrench as we may, cooking remains an essential that cannot be done away with no matter whether the Government conscripts all our cooks and kitchen-maids, and the Coal-Controller refuses to supply anything like the amount of fuel necessary for our requirements.

With that wonderful adaptability that war has brought forth, the housewife is already making the best of her altered conditions, and it is of interest to note that the reduction of domestic staffs has already created a brisk boom in the sale of cooked provisions, especially in the neighbourhood of flat-land.

In all the big stores one sees more and more customers collected round the cooked provision counters, while there is a greater demand than ever for tinned and bottled food of every description.

Although the present makeshift satisfactory—condemned in this way come nearer to applying the ideal system of communal catering than anything else, for the saving in the cost of wages, together with the even higher cost of feeding and housing servants to-day, more than balances the extra expense the housewife is put to in buying in this manner.

Still, there remains a very vast field for development and improvement in this direction, and the extension of an enterprise of this sort offers work of a highly lucrative and valuable nature to hundreds of women, if they will only set to work on really practical lines, opening up shops in middle-class neighbourhoods, where well-cooked dishes of various sorts of the ordinary every day household nature can be bought at moderate prices that the housewife finds it advantageous to adopt this new system of catering.

The two great things to bear in mind are first, that the food must be of good, wholesome quality, cooked and served in an appetising and attractive style, and second, that it must come so well within the means of the ordinary housewife that she finds it well worth her while to support such an enterprise—the latter task being by no means difficult, provided the caterer works with care and discretion, and applies these improved methods of saving and selling all waste materials such as bones, refuse, &c., which fetch such an astonishingly high price just now, that it is the rule to make a systematic income by the sale of such hitherto unconsidered trifles as the fat off the dissection of some of our milks, used for leaving peelings from vegetables, &c., in all the big hospitals and cautions all over the land to-day.

LORDS AND INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK ON WORKERS' SACRIFICES.

A striking speech by the Archbishop of York was a feature of a debate in the House of Lords recently on Labour unrest.

The subject was introduced by the Marquis of Salisbury, who called attention to the report of the Commission on Industrial Unrest and moved for papers, suspicion of profiteering, he said, was one of the greatest causes of unrest and if he had made a great fortune out of the country's necessities he would feel a little ashamed of himself.

The Archbishop of York said it was not surprising that there should be a labour unrest, but it was surprising that there had been so little of it. When the war was over there would be a demand on the part of the workers for all classes that the pre-war conditions should be restored, but that a new departure should be made. It must be put bluntly that those who had borne the greater portion of the strain and the sacrifice of the war were determined to see that the conditions after the war were adequate to the sacrifice they had made.

Predisposing causes of industrial unrest were the unequal distribution of the rewards of industry, and the demoralising of industry, and very often among younger men a strike was simply the assertion of personality against conditions that cramped and hampered it.

It was unfortunate that the working class had no representative in that House to address their longings on questions directly affecting them.

Lord Alder, who ruled for the Government, assured the House that they had taken immediate steps to adopt the recommendations of the Commission, and speaking of food prices, said that while he was far from being sanguine, yet he hoped that the Government would be able to do something to bring them down lower. The demand of food was due in a measure to some sort of mismanagement, profiteering, and the Government was making desperate and very successful efforts to bring the unjust and greedy profiteering to an end.

Lord Alder, who ruled for the Government, assured the House that they had taken immediate steps to adopt the recommendations of the Commission, and speaking of food prices, said that while he was far from being sanguine, yet he hoped that the Government would be able to do something to bring them down lower. The demand of food was due in a measure to some sort of mismanagement, profiteering, and the Government was making desperate and very successful efforts to bring the unjust and greedy profiteering to an end.

Lord Alder, who ruled for the Government, assured the House that they had taken immediate steps to adopt the recommendations of the Commission, and speaking of food prices, said that while he was far from being sanguine, yet he hoped that the Government would be able to do something to bring them down lower. The demand of food was due in a measure to some sort of mismanagement, profiteering, and the Government was making desperate and very successful efforts to bring the unjust and greedy profiteering to an end.

Lord Alder, who ruled for the Government, assured the House that they had taken immediate steps to adopt the recommendations of the Commission, and speaking of food prices, said that while he was far from being sanguine, yet he hoped that the Government would be able to do something to bring them down lower. The demand of food was due in a measure to some sort of mismanagement, profiteering, and the Government was making desperate and very successful efforts to bring the unjust and greedy profiteering to an end.

Lord Alder, who ruled for the Government, assured the House that they had taken immediate steps to adopt the recommendations of the Commission, and speaking of food prices, said that while he was far from being sanguine, yet he hoped that the Government would be able to do something to bring them down lower. The demand of food was due in a measure to some sort of mis

HONGKONG DEFENCE
CORPS

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.
Medical certificates for exemption from drills etc must be obtained from one of the Medical Officers of the Corps.

WARRANT OFFICERS.
Warrant Officers will not wear belts and sidearms in walking out dress. All Warrant Officers' Jockey Jackets will have side pockets in future.

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.
An examination will be held early in April next.

COMMUNICATION DRILL.
A Communication drill will take place at Headquarters on Tuesday, 8th instant at 6.30 p.m. Officers and N.C.O.s of "A" and "B" Companies will attend. Other Officers and N.C.O.s may attend if they so desire. Infantry Training 1914, Sections 1 to 33, will be practised.

LECTURE.
The Administrative Commandant will give a lecture at Headquarters on Thursday, 10th instant, at 5.30 p.m. on Map Reading and Field Sketching. All Officers and N.C.O.s of the Corps are invited to attend.

OFFICERS' REVOLVER COURSE.
Practices 1 and 2 will be held at Kennedy Road Range on Saturday, 12th instant, at 10 a.m. Medical Officers will attend to the these practices.

Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

At Belchers Battery.

PARADE.
Thursday, 10th instant—
7.30 a.m.—Right Half Company Layers and Sappers Class only.
6.15 p.m.—Left Half Company Layers and Sappers Class only.

Friday, 11th instant—
7.30 a.m.—Right Half Company. Full parade.
6.15 p.m.—Left Half Company. Full parade.

Sunday, 13th instant—
Right and Left Half Companies. Sub-cadette practice at Stonecutters. Full particulars will be issued later.

Orders for Engineers Company by Captain W. Russell.

At 11th instant—
E. L. Manning slightly as Belchers and Lyceum. Parades as per listers posted at Headquarters.
Engine drivers at 8.30 p.m.
Electricians at 8.45 p.m.

OFFICERS NEXT FOR DUTY.
Belchers—2nd Lieut. Mathewman.
Lyceum—Captain James.
Stonecutters—Lieut. Hall.

PARADES FOR INSTRUCTION.
Classes for higher ratings at Belchers at 6 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday, under Staff Sergeants, Owendes and Parsons, R.E., Corporal Day and 2nd Corporal Norris, H.E.D.O.

Detail of duties at Lyceum from 2nd to 16th January, 1918, is posted at Headquarters.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.
Note.—Dummy cartridges will be taken to all Musketry instruction parades. N.C.O.s and men who have completed their Musketry Course need not attend these parades.

Thursday, 10th instant—
4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, 11th instant—
4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Note.—Dummy cartridges will be taken to all Musketry instruction parades. N.C.O.s and men who have completed their Musketry Course need not attend these parades.

Thursday, 10th instant—
4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, 11th instant—
4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Sunday, 13th instant—
8 a.m.—No. 8 Platoon (Kowloon Dock Station), as detailed by G.S.M. Bulger, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15, 16 and 17. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Machine Gun Company.
Dress for all parades, clean fatigues. Musketry, 10th instant and Thursday, 11th instant.

10th instant—
5 p.m.—A. Kennedy Road Range. Do. A and B Guns. Men detailed by staff Sergeants and other men detailed by O/C M.G. Company for instruction at Part 1st platoon. On these dates firing will continue at 4.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. as detailed in the order.

11th instant—
5 p.m.—A. Kennedy Road Range. Do. A and B Guns. Men detailed by staff Sergeants and other men detailed by O/C M.G. Company for instruction at Part 1st platoon. On these dates firing will continue at 4.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. as detailed in the order.

13th instant—
8 a.m.—No. 8 Platoon (Kowloon Dock Station), as detailed by G.S.M. Bulger, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15, 16 and 17. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Machine Gun Company.
Dress for all parades, clean fatigues. Musketry, 10th instant and Thursday, 11th instant.

10th instant—
5 p.m.—A. Kennedy Road Range. Do. A and B Guns. Men detailed by staff Sergeants and other men detailed by O/C M.G. Company for instruction at Part 1st platoon. On these dates firing will continue at 4.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. as detailed in the order.

11th instant—
5 p.m.—A. Kennedy Road Range. Do. A and B Guns. Men detailed by staff Sergeants and other men detailed by O/C M.G. Company for instruction at Part 1st platoon. On these dates firing will continue at 4.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. as detailed in the order.

13th instant—
8 a.m.—No. 8 Platoon (Kowloon Dock Station), as detailed by G.S.M. Bulger, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15, 16 and 17. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Machine Gun Company.
Dress for all parades, clean fatigues. Musketry, 10th instant and Thursday, 11th instant.

10th instant—
5 p.m.—A. Kennedy Road Range. Do. A and B Guns. Men detailed by staff Sergeants and other men detailed by O/C M.G. Company for instruction at Part 1st platoon. On these dates firing will continue at 4.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. as detailed in the order.

11th instant—
5 p.m.—A. Kennedy Road Range. Do. A and B Guns. Men detailed by staff Sergeants and other men detailed by O/C M.G. Company for instruction at Part 1st platoon. On these dates firing will continue at 4.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. as detailed in the order.

13th instant—
8 a.m.—No. 8 Platoon (Kowloon Dock Station), as detailed by G.S.M. Bulger, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15, 16 and 17. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Machine Gun Company.
Dress for all parades, clean fatigues. Musketry, 10th instant and Thursday, 11th instant.

10th instant—
5 p.m.—A. Kennedy Road Range. Do. A and B Guns. Men detailed by staff Sergeants and other men detailed by O/C M.G. Company for instruction at Part 1st platoon. On these dates firing will continue at 4.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. as detailed in the order.

11th instant—
5 p.m.—A. Kennedy Road Range. Do. A and B Guns. Men detailed by staff Sergeants and other men detailed by O/C M.G. Company for instruction at Part 1st platoon. On these dates firing will continue at 4.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. as detailed in the order.

13th instant—
8 a.m.—No. 8 Platoon (Kowloon Dock Station), as detailed by G.S.M. Bulger, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15, 16 and 17. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Machine Gun Company.
Dress for all parades, clean fatigues. Musketry, 10th instant and Thursday, 11th instant.

10th instant—
5 p.m.—A. Kennedy Road Range. Do. A and B Guns. Men detailed by staff Sergeants and other men detailed by O/C M.G. Company for instruction at Part 1st platoon. On these dates firing will continue at 4.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. as detailed in the order.

11th instant—
5 p.m.—A. Kennedy Road Range. Do. A and B Guns. Men detailed by staff Sergeants and other men detailed by O/C M.G. Company for instruction at Part 1st platoon. On these dates firing will continue at 4.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. as detailed in the order.

13th instant—
8 a.m.—No. 8 Platoon (Kowloon Dock Station), as detailed by G.S.M. Bulger, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15, 16 and 17. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Machine Gun Company.
Dress for all parades, clean fatigues. Musketry, 10th instant and Thursday, 11th instant.

MOUNTED SECTION

Thursday, 10th instant—
4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

Friday, 11th instant—
4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

DURESCO.

The Colorwash that is more trouble to apply, but which lasts not twice, but ten times longer. Wonderful for outside work. The only reliable COLORWASH on the Market. Large variety of artistic shades in stock.

Stock kept by—
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
MACHINEERY OFFICE.
4, Des Voeux Road. Phone 37.

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTI) COAL

Underwritten having been appointed Agents for the COVIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTI or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favorably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTI or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bulk) are exempt from payment of all Pans charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibutu Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents Cove Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour, 10 cents
Half hour, 20
One hour, 40
Three hours, 1.20
Six hours, 2.40
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 4.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour, 0.60 cents
Three hours, 1.80
Six hours, 3.60
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 7.20

III.—In the City District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.
Quarter hour, 0.10
Half hour, 0.20
One hour, 0.40
Two hours, 0.80
Three hours, 1.20
Six hours, 2.40
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 4.80

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong engage if in Victoria.

Ten minutes, 5 cents
Quarter hour, 10
Half hour, 15
One hour, 20
Every subsequent hour, 20

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 8 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, 5 cents
Half hour, 10
One hour, 15
Every subsequent hour, 15

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hire causes the journey to take longer than—

To 4th mile—single 75 cents
return 1.50
Beyond 4th to 8th mile—single 1.20
return 2.40
Beyond 8th to 12th mile—single 1.10
return 2.20
Beyond 12th to 16th mile—single 1.00
return 2.00

Fares for journeys beyond the 16th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I.—Not exceeding per passenger.

From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home 04 cents
From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hos 04
From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower 04
From Clock Tower to Race Course 10
From Clock Tower to Bay View House 13
From Wanchai Market to Bay View House 08
From Bay View House to Quarry Bay 08

II.—In the City of Victoria.

Quarter hour, 10 cents
Half hour, 20
One hour, 40
Two hours, 80
Three hours, 1.20
Four hours, 1.60
Five hours, 2.00
Six hours, 2.40
Seven hours, 2.80
Eight hours, 3.20
Nine hours, 3.60
Ten hours, 4.00
Eleven hours, 4.40
Twelve hours, 4.80
Thirteen hours, 5.20
Fourteen hours, 5.60
Fifteen hours, 6.00
Sixteen hours, 6.40
Seventeen hours, 6.80
Eighteen hours, 7.20
Nineteen hours, 7.60
Twenty hours, 8.00

III.—Beyond Victoria.

One hour, 25 cents
Two hours, 50
Three hours, 75
Four hours, 1.00
Five hours, 1.25
Six hours, 1.50
Seven hours, 1.75
Eight hours, 2.00
Nine hours, 2.25
Ten hours, 2.50
Eleven hours, 2.75
Twelve hours, 3.00
Thirteen hours, 3.25
Fourteen hours, 3.50
Fifteen hours, 3.75
Sixteen hours, 4.00
Seventeen hours, 4.25
Eighteen hours, 4.50
Nineteen hours, 4.75
Twenty hours, 5.00

IV.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, 5 cents
Half hour, 10
One hour, 15
Two hours, 30
Three hours, 45
Four hours, 60
Five hours, 75
Six hours, 90
Seven hours, 1.05
Eight hours, 1.20
Nine hours, 1.35
Ten hours, 1.50
Eleven hours, 1.65
Twelve hours, 1.80
Thirteen hours, 1.95
Fourteen hours, 2.10
Fifteen hours, 2.25
Sixteen hours, 2.40
Seventeen hours, 2.55
Eighteen hours, 2.70
Nineteen hours, 2.85
Twenty hours, 3.00

V.—In the Island of Hongkong.

Quarter hour, 5 cents
Half hour, 10
One hour, 15
Two hours, 30
Three hours, 45
Four hours, 60
Five hours, 75
Six hours, 90
Seven hours, 1.05
Eight hours, 1.20
Nine hours, 1.35
Ten hours, 1.50
Eleven hours, 1.65
Twelve hours, 1.80
Thirteen hours, 1.95
Fourteen hours, 2.10
Fifteen hours, 2.25
Sixteen hours, 2.40
Seventeen hours, 2.55
Eighteen hours, 2.70
Nineteen hours, 2.85
Twenty hours, 3.00

VI.—In the City of Victoria.

Quarter hour, 5 cents
Half hour, 10
One hour, 15
Two hours, 30
Three hours, 45
Four hours, 60
Five hours, 75
Six hours, 90
Seven hours, 1.05
Eight hours, 1.20
Nine hours, 1.35
Ten hours, 1.50
Eleven hours, 1.65
Twelve hours, 1.80
Thirteen hours, 1.95
Fourteen hours, 2.10
Fifteen hours, 2.25
Sixteen hours, 2.40
Seventeen hours, 2.55
Eighteen hours, 2.70
Nineteen hours, 2.85
Twenty hours, 3.00

VII.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, 5 cents
Half hour, 10
One hour, 15
Two hours, 30
Three hours, 45
Four hours, 60
Five hours, 75
Six hours, 90
Seven hours, 1.05
Eight hours, 1.20
Nine hours, 1.35
Ten hours, 1.50
Eleven hours, 1.65
Twelve hours, 1.80
Thirteen hours, 1.95
Fourteen hours, 2.10
Fifteen hours, 2.25
Sixteen hours, 2.40
Seventeen hours, 2.55
Eighteen hours, 2.70
Nineteen hours, 2.85
Twenty hours, 3.00

VIII.—In the Island of Hongkong.

Quarter hour, 5 cents
Half hour, 10
One hour, 15
Two hours, 30
Three hours, 45
Four hours, 60
Five hours, 75
Six hours, 90
Seven hours, 1.05
Eight hours, 1.20
Nine hours, 1.35
Ten hours, 1.50
Eleven hours, 1.65
Twelve hours, 1.80
Thirteen hours, 1.95
Fourteen hours, 2.10
Fifteen hours, 2.25
Sixteen hours, 2.40
Seventeen hours, 2.55
Eighteen hours, 2.70
Nineteen hours, 2.85
Twenty hours, 3.00

WEATHER REPORT.

January 9th 11h 27m.—No returns from Japan. Windy and cold. Indo-China. The anticyclone has weakened, and slight decrements of pressure have occurred at all stations reporting.

Fresh to strong monsoon will prevail along